

Presented To:

Mr. Korry Holden
General Manager
Asbestos Abatement, Inc.
Boise, Idaho

November 15th, 2007

**Report of the Evaluation of
Transite Chip Issues
MHAFB – Phase VI-VII
Mountain Home, Idaho, November 10-12, 2007**

Presented By:

Industrial Hygiene Resources
206 Murray Street, Boise, ID 83714 (208) 323-8287
Harry Beaulieu, PhD, CIH, CSP

Executive Summary:

Small amounts of cement asbestos ("transite") residual have been found on the ground at an active construction site, the "Phase VI and VII" housing construction site at Mountain Home Air Force Base (MHAFB) near Mountain Home, Idaho. The "transite chips" originated from transite pipe that had been underneath the foundation and concrete slabs of homes that had been demolished, in preparation for the construction of new homes.

Regulated asbestos containing material (sprayed-on acoustical ceiling treatment) had been removed from the homes under controlled conditions, and staff of Industrial Hygiene Resources (IHR) documented the effectiveness of those activities. However, IHR was not involved with the demolition of the concrete slabs of the homes, and the transite pipe underneath the slabs. Harry Beaulieu of IHR has released a report dated November 8th, 2007 on this issue (see Appendix), consisting of a professional opinion about the potential hazards involved, and a recommended protocol for remediation of the residual transite contamination.

The contractor, Asbestos Abatement, Inc. (AAI), of Boise, Idaho performed the asbestos abatement throughout this project, and contracted with IHR to perform air sampling for asbestos fibers around the entire construction site. This report documents the results of these two days of air monitoring, both during weekend conditions (non-active), and weekday (active) conditions. Thirty-two (32) air samples were collected over two sampling days on November 10th (no activity on site) and November 12th, 2007 (active construction site). Four samples of bulk materials on the soil, suspected of being transite material were also collected on November 10th. As AAI workers conducted transite collection efforts, personal breathing zone and down-wind air monitoring was also performed. Finally, eight (8) air samples were also collected on each of these two days at the Verlinde Hills dump site at the northwest corner of the site.

No detectable concentrations of fibers were found in the vast majority of the air samples. One of the thirty-two (1 of 32) samples identified the presence of a trace of fibrous material, and it should be considered to be extremely low, and insignificant. No health hazards were found to be present with respect to the potential presence of asbestos fibers in air at and around this construction site, for both construction workers or for residents around the construction site. This was also true for the Verlinde Hills dump site. This data is consistent with our professional experience with the general demolition of transite construction materials.

Searches do need to be made for the transite residues by trained asbestos abatement workers, and any surface chip identified as transite needs to be collected per the recommended protocol. These activities are being conducted at the time of writing of this report. A plan for anticipating encountering transite chips should be developed and incorporated, including the training of construction workers, and the procurement and support of trained asbestos workers to respond to the discovery of transite chips.

Introduction:

Industrial Hygiene Resources (IHR) provided asbestos air monitoring and visual inspection services during and after the scouring and cleanup of asbestos cement (transite) pieces at Mountain Home Air Force Base (MHAFB) in Mountain Home, Idaho. Air samples were collected at both the Verlinde Hills and Phase VI-VII Housing sites. The cleanup activity was performed at the Phase VI-VII Housing project site. The cleanup was in response to allegations by the Idaho DEQ that broken pieces of transite were in the soil and creating a potential health and environmental risk. AAI was directed to perform the cleanup using proper handling and disposal methods.

Harry Beaulieu, PhD, CIH, CSP, President of IHR, designed and directed the cleanup effort. Mr. Steve Mabe and Mr. Dayle C. Lundy, accredited AHERA Inspectors and Contractor/Supervisors for IHR, performed the fieldwork. The cleanup occurred between the dates of November 6th, 2007 and November 13th, 2007.

Methods:

IHR performed perimeter baseline air sampling for Phase VI-VII Housing Construction site (no construction activities), perimeter environmental air sampling (all construction activities, such as trenching, carpenters, plumbers, etc.,), and OSHA personal and downwind environmental air sampling during the transite cleanup. The cleanup was a Class II work activity with the trained workers wearing half-face respirators with HEPA cartridges and disposable coveralls.

The baseline air sampling was conducted on Saturday, November 10, 2007 (see Figure). The samples were located along the perimeter fencing surrounding the site and repeated on Monday, November 12, 2007 when activity was occurring on the site. Army Corps of Engineers and Hunt Building Company Ltd. identified and marked pieces of transite that they had located with red flags. IHR collected four (4) bulk samples from the red flagged areas for verification of asbestos content.

OSHA air monitoring was conducted to document employee exposures per OSHA requirements and that each worker was wearing adequate respiratory protection. Environmental area samples were collected downwind during the cleanup activities to document concentrations of asbestos fibers in air and that the work practices were adequate. IHR utilized MSA Escort Elf and Gillian GilAir-5 portable air sampling pumps for all air sampling. All field equipment was calibrated using a primary standard, DryCal Bios Defender 510-H, High Flow Assembly (0.5-30LPM).

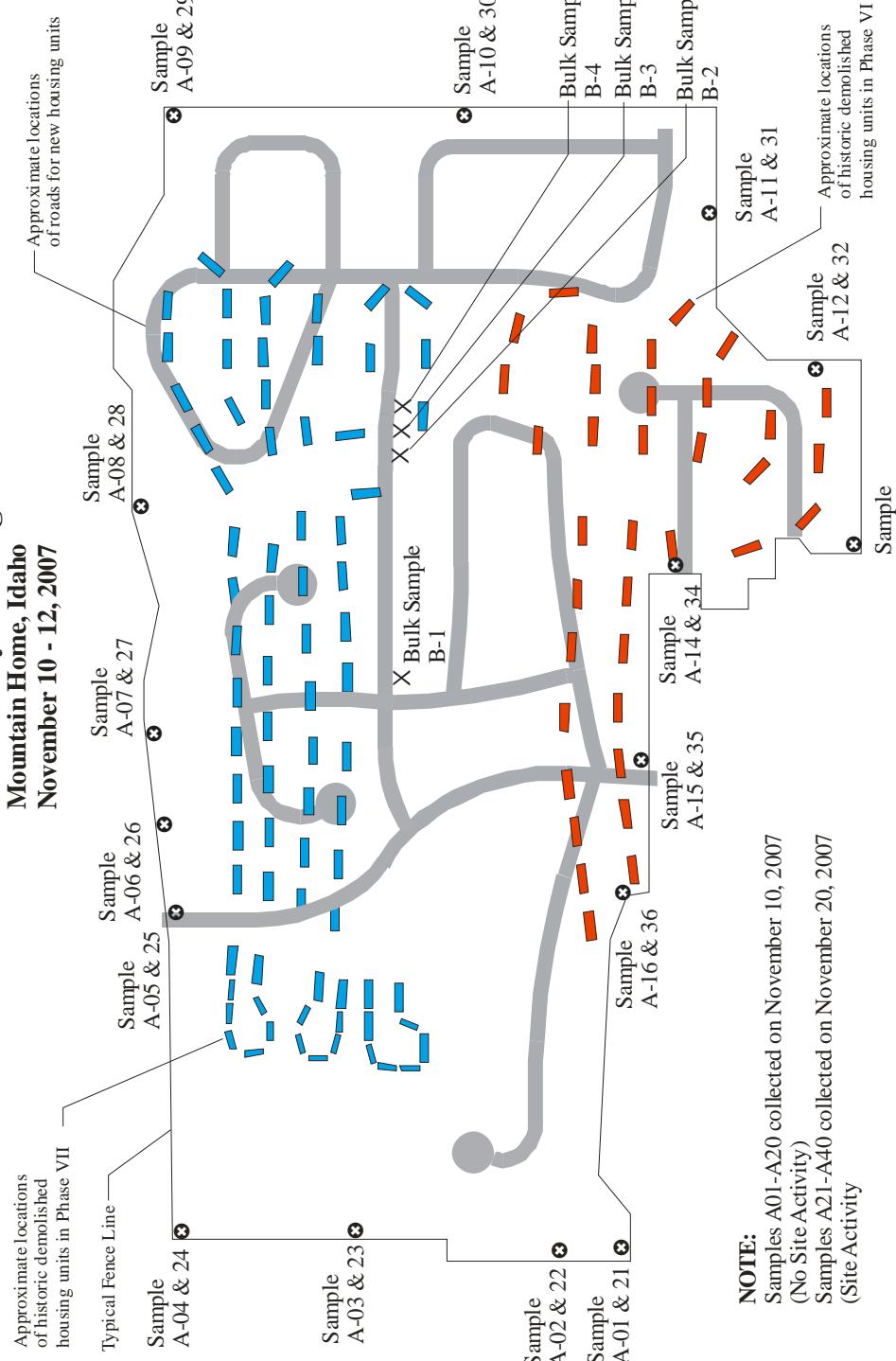
All of the air samples were sent overnight delivery to DCM Science Laboratory in Wheat Ridge, Colorado (www.dcmsciencelab.com). DCM is an AIHA accredited laboratory and participant in the NVLAP/NIST programs. Sampling Data Sheets, Chain-Of-Custody Forms, and laboratory results are located in the Appendix of this report.

Figure 1

Air and Bulk Sampling Locations

Phases VI & VII Family Housing - MHAFB

Mountain Home, Idaho
November 10 - 12, 2007



F:\IHR\2008\3791\Figure 1

Industrial Hygiene Resources

To assist with the transite cleanup, IHR placed green flags in the vicinity of where the housing unit concrete slabs were located prior to the Phase VI-VII demolition. The Phase VI-VII area included a portion of Phase VI that was inherited by Hunt Building Company Ltd in the Phase VII project.

The asbestos abatement crew utilized wet methods by misting water and placing the broken pieces of transite into 6-mil poly asbestos danger bags. Each worker wore half-face negative pressure air purifying respirators with dual HEPA cartridges, disposable coveralls, and gloves for personal protective equipment during cleanup. AAI crew placed asbestos barrier tape at perimeter locations to regulate their work areas during cleanup.

IHR performed daily air monitoring and visual inspections to verify the contractor's compliance with EPA, OSHA, and protocol developed by Harry J. Beaulieu, PhD, CIH, CSP, and President of IHR. These inspections assured that the workers utilized wet methods for handling of transite found, wore personal protective equipment, that transite found was placed into asbestos waste bags, and that the bags were properly labeled and placed in the transportation vehicle. IHR verified that workers wore PPE while transporting the contained material from the transportation vehicle to Hunt Building Company office garage for temporary storage and posted with temporary storage with asbestos danger signs. IHR documented work practices by maintaining daily logs.

Results:

Air sampling:

Tables I-II document air sampling results. All baseline, environmental, and OSHA personal air samples, except Sample A-21, collected before and during cleanup activities were analyzed as being below the limits of detection. Sample A-21 was analyzed with a concentration of 0.002 fibers per cubic (f/cc) centimeter which is well below current clearance standards of 0.01 f/cc.

Bulk sampling:

Table III documents results of bulk sampling. One sample collected was confirmed to be concrete (no asbestos detected), and the other three (3) were confirmed to contain ~8% asbestos (1-5% crocidolite and chrysotile each).

TABLE I
ASBESTOS AIR MONITORING RESULTS
(Collected on November 10, 2007-No Construction Activity)

Sample No	Location	Results (f/cc)
A-01	W side S corner of perimeter fence	BLD
A-02	W side of perimeter fence	BLD
A-03	W side of perimeter fence	BLD
A-04	W side N corner of perimeter fence	BLD
A-05	N side W corner of perimeter fence	BLD
A-06	N side of perimeter fence	BLD
A-07	N side of perimeter fence	BLD
A-08	N side E corner of perimeter fence	BLD
A-09	E side N corner of perimeter fence	BLD
A-10	E side of perimeter fence	BLD
A-11	E side of perimeter fence	BLD
A-12	E side S corner of perimeter fence	BLD
A-13	S side E corner of perimeter fence	BLD
A-14	S side of perimeter fence	BLD
A-15	S side of perimeter fence	BLD
A-16	S side W corner of perimeter fence	BLD
A-17	Verlinde Hills perimeter fence	BLD
A-18	Verlinde Hills perimeter fence	BLD
A-19	Verlinde Hills perimeter fence	BLD
A-20	Verlinde Hills perimeter fence	BLD

f/cc = Fibers per cubic centimeter of air

BLD = Below Limits of Detection

TABLE II

ASBESTOS AIR MONITORING RESULTS
(Collected on November 12, 2007-Active Construction Site)

Sample No	Location	Results (f/cc)
A-21	W side S corner of perimeter fence	0.002
A-22	W side of perimeter fence	BLD
A-23	W side of perimeter fence	BLD
A-24	W side N corner of perimeter fence	BLD
A-25	N side W corner of perimeter fence	BLD
A-26	N side of perimeter fence	CBR
A-27	N side of perimeter fence	BLD
A-28	N side E corner of perimeter fence	BLD
A-29	E side N corner of perimeter fence	BLD
A-30	E side of perimeter fence	BLD
A-31	E side of perimeter fence	BLD
A-32	E side S corner of perimeter fence	BLD
A-33	S side E corner of perimeter fence	BLD
A-34	S side of perimeter fence	BLD
A-35	S side of perimeter fence	BLD
A-36	S side W corner of perimeter fence	BLD
A-37	Verlinde Hills perimeter fence	BLD
A-38	Verlinde Hills perimeter fence	BLD
A-39	Verlinde Hills perimeter fence	BLD
A-40	Verlinde Hills perimeter fence	BLD

f/cc = Fibers per cubic centimeter of air

BLD = Below Limits of Detection

CBR = Cannot be read (analyzed)

TABLE III
BULK SAMPLE RESULTS at "FLAGGED" LOCATIONS*

(Collected on November 10, 2007)

Sample No	Description	Results (Percent Asbestos)
B-1	Grey Transite	1-5 Chrysotile 1-5 Crocidolite
B-2	Grey Concrete	ND
B-3	Grey Transite	1-5 Chrysotile 1-5 Crocidolite
B-4	Grey Transite	1-5 Chrysotile 1-5 Crocidolite

ND = None Detected

* Locations marked by Hunt and ACE personnel indicating the possible presence of transite chip on the soil.

Conclusions:

No detectable concentrations of fibers were found in the vast majority of the air samples. One of the thirty-two (1 of 32) samples identified the presence of a trace of fibrous material, and it should be considered to be extremely low, and insignificant. No health hazards were found to be present with respect to the potential presence of asbestos fibers in air at and around this construction site, for both construction workers or for residents around the construction site. This was also true for the Verlinde Hills dump site. This data is consistent with our professional experience with the general demolition of transite construction materials.

AAI effectively cleaned up the surface for the Phase VI-VII sites of any identified transite pieces. There could be additional pieces hidden below the surface that will surface with disturbance.

Recommendations:

IHR recommends that Hunt Building Company Ltd, conduct an asbestos awareness training for all personnel entering the work site and to have asbestos trained personnel available to proper handle and dispose of any additionally discovered transite.

Harry J. Beaulieu, PhD, CIH, CSP
President and Senior Scientist
November 15, 2007

Limitations/Disclaimer

- The scope of the investigation described in this report has been limited by agreement of the parties based upon financial and other considerations. Further, the scope of this report is limited to the matters expressly covered herein. The investigation, testing and analysis of compounds and materials at the site have been limited to those compounds and materials set out in the parties' agreement. Other compounds or materials not tested for could be present at the site.
- The investigation, testing and analysis described in this report has been undertaken and performed in a professional manner in accordance with generally accepted practices, using the degree of skill and care ordinarily exercised by a Diplomat of the American Board of Industrial Hygiene (ABIH); a "Certified Industrial Hygienist (CIH)".
- During the investigation and in preparing this report we have relied upon information provided by third parties, including independent laboratories and testing services (with appropriate accreditations). It is believed that the information obtained from others during the investigation is reasonable. However, it is not warranted or guaranteed that the information provided by others is complete or accurate.
- The investigation and this report are limited to the conditions present at the time of the site visits and inspections, and to the information available at the time this report was prepared. However, there is a distinct possibility that conditions, compounds or materials may exist which could not be identified within the agreed scope of this investigation or which were not apparent during site inspections or testing. Should any additional information become available, or should additional site work be undertaken, consultant should be notified so that we can determine if modification should be made to this report.
- Where indicated or implied in this report, or where mandated by the condition of the site including its structure/improvements, the conclusions of this report are based on visual observations of the site. The conclusions of this report do not apply to any areas of the site not available for inspection or testing.
- It should be recognized that the investigation and evaluation of environmental conditions is a science and an art. Judgments leading to conclusions and recommendations are at times made with an incomplete knowledge of all conditions applicable to the site. More detailed, focused and/or extensive studies can tend to reduce the inherent uncertainties associated with the evaluation of environmental conditions. No warranty, express or implied, is given.
- This report is prepared for and intended for the exclusive use of the company, organization or individual to whom it is addressed. It may not be used or relied upon in any manner or for any purpose whatsoever by any other party without written authorization by IHR.

Appendix

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE RESOURCES



206 Murray Street - Boise, Idaho 83714 - (208) 323-8287 - Fax: (208) 323-0783

www.IndustrialHygieneResources.com

"Celebrating over 20 years of service"

November 8, 2007

Mr. Korry Holden
President
Asbestos Abatement Inc
PO Box 2593
Boise, Idaho 83701

**Re: Initial report: asbestos air monitoring and inspection by Dr. Harry Beaulieu,
PhD, CIH, CSP at MHAFB: transite residue on soil**

Mr. Holden:

This correspondence consists of our initial report of air monitoring services, and my personal site inspection that were performed at the Mountain Home Air Force Base, Mountain Home, Idaho. The initial air monitoring services were performed on Tuesday, November 6th, 2007, during operations where workers of Asbestos Abatement, Inc. (AAI) conducted a search (and collection) for cement asbestos board (CAB, or "transite") chips at the Phase VII site where some houses had been previously demolished. I personally inspected the work areas on Wednesday, November 7th, 2007.

**I believe that a suspension of work on this site is unwarranted and inappropriate.
The work site should continue, and the focused efforts to search for and to pick up
any transite chips should continue promptly.**

Initial air monitoring:

Four employees of AAI followed a protocol for this operation that I developed, and this protocol included the use of workers that were trained in the asbestos abatement industry. The workers utilized wet methods for handling any transite found and collected, wore personal protective equipment (disposable tyvek suits, and personal respiratory protection), and any transite found was placed (wet) into asbestos waste bags. Air monitoring for asbestos fibers was conducted on one of the workers, as well as immediately downwind from the operations.

Mr. Dayle Lundy of IHR performed the personal breathing zone air sampling on a worker, as well as down wind from the operation along the perimeter of the site. Mr. Lundy did have the appropriate training and experience to conduct this operation

(AHERA accredited Contractor/Supervisor and EPA NESHAP inspector), and the air samples were analyzed by DCM Science Laboratory, of Lakewood, CO (www.dcmsciencelab.com). The DCM Science Laboratory is accredited by the American Industrial Hygiene Association (www.aiha.org/Content/LQAP/accred/AccreditedLabs.htm). The laboratory report is attached in the Appendix.

The Table documents the lack of any detectable amounts of fibers in air in the personal breathing zone of one of the workers, as well as directly downwind from the work area.

Table: Concentrations of (Asbestos) Fibers in Air, Transite Chip Search and Collection Effort, MHAFB, November 6th, 2007.

Sample Number	Sample type and location	Sampling Time	Air Volume (L)	Concentration of Fibers in Air: (F/ml)
P-01-3791	PBZ: Raymond Solorio	10:00-11:35*	166	BLD: <0.016
A-01-3791	Area: directly downwind (30'-100'): westerly wind, ~10-15 mph,	10:05-15:00	867	BLD: <0.003
Blank	Media blank (1)		none	
Blank	Media blank (2)		none	
*	Stop word order was issued, and the area air sample continued to run (Lundy was expecting to resume operations later that day).			
PBZ	Personal breathing zone			
BLD	Below the limits of detection			
F/ml	Fibers per milliliter of air			
OSHA/PEL	Occupational Safety and Health Administration: Personal Exposure Limit for asbestos fibers: 0.1 f/ml (8 hour TWA)			

Although the workers still followed the protocol that would minimize their potential exposure to asbestos fiber, and minimized the potential release of fibers to the environment, no measurable exposures were found to be present in this operation. This data is consistent with our professional history of performing evaluations of workers disturbing asbestos cement board (ACB, or "transite"), where no significant amounts of asbestos fibers were released from work areas with reasonable control procedures in place, including wet methods.

Personal Site Inspection: Dr. Beaulieu, CIH:

On November 7th, 2007, Dr. Beaulieu performed a personal inspection of the construction sites, and searched surface soil for the presence of transite residue. Transite is distinct in form, and readily distinguishable from other forms of construction debris, including cement, Styrofoam chips, etc. Broken edges of transite will readily reveal fibers, most probably asbestos. Typically, the fibers will be bound into the cement matrix, and will not be readily released to the air without unique, external forces, such as drilling, grinding and cutting with power tools.

After about two hours of a focused search of the construction sites, Dr. Beaulieu (and Dayle Lundy) was only able to find one, small chip of transite (~2"x 2"). There were some locations that had been "flagged", or marked as possibly having transite residue chips, and Dr. Beaulieu was unable to confirm the presence of transite in any of those locations. Although I don't dispute the findings of an EPA inspection where a transite, asbestos containing chip was found to be present, I was unable to confirm a significant transite residue issue on this site.

With this personal inspection, and with the air monitoring performed on the clean up effort, I believe that a suspension of work on this site is unwarranted and inappropriate. The work site should continue, and the focused efforts to search for and to pick up any transite chips should continue promptly.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide this initial report to you. Should there be any questions please do not hesitate to call.

Sincerely,



Harry J. Beaulieu, PhD, CIH, CSP
President

Mark Slominski, USACE
Kiely Parker, USDOL/OSHA

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- Where indicated or implied in this report, or where mandated by the condition of the site including its structure/improvements, the conclusions of this report are based on visual observations of the site. The conclusions of this report do not apply to any areas of the site not available for inspection or testing.
- It should be recognized that the investigation and evaluation of environmental conditions is a science and an art. Judgments leading to conclusions and recommendations are at times made with an incomplete knowledge of all conditions applicable to the site. More detailed, focused and/or extensive studies can tend to reduce the inherent uncertainties associated with the evaluation of environmental conditions. No warranty, express or implied, is given.
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Appendix

Laboratory Report

DRAFT

DCM SCIENCE LABORATORY, INC.
12421 W. 49TH AVENUE, UNIT #6
WHEAT RIDGE, CO 80033 - (303) 463-8270

NIOSH 7400, ISSUE 2
FIBER COUNT ANALYSIS - PAGE 1 OF 2

CLIENT: INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE RESOURCES, LTD. 206 MURRAY STREET BOISE, ID 83703	ANALYSIS DATE: 11-8-07 REPORTING DATE: 11-8-07 RECEIPT DATE: 11-8-07 CLIENT JOB NO.: 3791 PROJECT TITLE: AAI - MHAFB - TRANSITE CLEANUP DCMSL PROJECT: IHR4457
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DCM LAB NO.	CLIENT NUMBER	SAMPLE DATE	AIR	FIBER	FIELD	FIBER	95% UPPER		FIBERS PER mL (F/mL)
			VOL. (L)	COUNT	COUNT	DENSITY (F/SQ MM)	CONFIDENCE LIMIT (F/mL)	LIMIT OF DETECTION (F/mL)	
-1RR	P01-3791	11-6-07	166	4.0	100	4.78	0.033	0.016	BLD
-2RR	A01-3791	11-6-07	867	3.5	100	4.14	0.006	0.003	BLD
-3RR	BLANK	11-6-07	0	0.5	100	-	-	-	-
-4RR	BLANK	11-6-07	0	0.0	100	-	-	-	-

BLANK FIBER COUNT: 0.25

FILTER AREA (SQ MM): 385
FIELD AREA (SQ MM): 0.00785
INTERLABORATORY Sr,s 0.31

ONLY FIBERS GREATER THAN 5um LONG WITH AN ASPECT RATIO OF 3:1 OR GREATER ARE COUNTED. A NEGATIVE VALUE INDICATES A BLANK COUNT GREATER THAN THE FIBER COUNT FOR THE SAMPLE. THE 95% UPPER CONFIDENCE LIMIT IS CALCULATED AS RECOMMENDED IN THE NIOSH 7400 METHOD, ISSUE 2, 8/15/94. THE SUBJECTIVE COMPONENT OF INTERLABORATORY RELATIVE STANDARD DEVIATION (Sr,s) IS USED IN THIS DETERMINATION. THE ESTIMATED LIMIT OF DETECTION FOR THE METHOD IS 7 FIBERS/SQ MM.

BLD = BELOW THE ESTIMATED LIMIT OF DETECTION FOR THE METHOD

THE RESULTS ARE BLANK CORRECTED.

Laboratory Reports

DRAFT

DCM SCIENCE LABORATORY, INC.
12421 W. 49TH AVENUE, UNIT #6
WHEAT RIDGE, CO 80033 - (303) 463-8270

NIOSH 7400, ISSUE 2
FIBER COUNT ANALYSIS - PAGE 1 OF 2

CLIENT: INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE RESOURCES, LTD. 206 MURRAY STREET BOISE, ID 83703	ANALYSIS DATE: 11-13-07 REPORTING DATE: 11-13-07 RECEIPT DATE: 11-13-07 CLIENT JOB NO.: 3791 PROJECT TITLE: MHAFB - PHASE VII DCMSL PROJECT: IHR4458
---	---

DCM LAB NO.	CLIENT NUMBER	SAMPLE DATE	AIR VOL. (L)	FIBER COUNT	FIELD COUNT	FIBER DENSITY (F/SQ MM)	95% UPPER CONFIDENCE LIMIT		FIBERS PER mL (F/mL)
							(F/mL)	LIMIT OF DETECTION (F/mL)	
-1RR	A-01	11-10-07	574	1.0	100	1.27	0.004	0.005	BLD
-2RR	A-02	11-10-07	806	2.0	100	2.55	0.004	0.003	BLD
-3RR	A-03	11-10-07	854	3.0	100	3.82	0.005	0.003	BLD
-4RR	A-04	11-10-07	835	2.5	100	3.18	0.005	0.003	BLD
-5RR	A-05	11-10-07	626	2.5	100	3.18	0.006	0.004	BLD
-6RR	A-06	11-10-07	819	5.0	100	6.37	0.008	0.003	BLD
-7RR	A-07	11-10-07	810	4.0	100	5.10	0.007	0.003	BLD
-8RR	A-08	11-10-07	844	5.0	100	6.37	0.008	0.003	BLD
-9RR	A-09	11-10-07	1025	2.5	100	3.18	0.004	0.003	BLD
-10RR	A-10	11-10-07	1005	4.0	100	5.10	0.005	0.003	BLD
-11RR	A-11	11-10-07	991	2.0	100	2.55	0.004	0.003	BLD
-12RR	A-12	11-10-07	1018	3.0	100	3.82	0.004	0.003	BLD
-13RR	A-13	11-10-07	1027	3.5	100	4.46	0.005	0.003	BLD
-14RR	A-14	11-10-07	1036	2.0	100	2.55	0.003	0.003	BLD
-15RR	A-15	11-10-07	960	3.0	100	3.82	0.005	0.003	BLD
-16RR	A-16	11-10-07	1017	2.5	100	3.18	0.004	0.003	BLD
-17RR	A-17	11-10-07	1005	1.5	100	1.91	0.003	0.003	BLD
-18RR	A-18	11-10-07	1000	2.5	100	3.18	0.004	0.003	BLD
-19RR	A-19	11-10-07	1011	3.5	100	4.46	0.005	0.003	BLD
-20RR	A-20	11-10-07	1005	4.0	100	5.10	0.005	0.003	BLD
-21RR	A-41 BLANK	11-10-07	0	0.0	100	-	-	-	-
-22RR	A-42 BLANK	11-10-07	0	0.0	100	-	-	-	-

BLANK FIBER COUNT: 0

FILTER AREA (SQ MM): 385
FIELD AREA (SQ MM): 0.00785
INTERLABORATORY Sr,s 0.31

ONLY FIBERS GREATER THAN 5um LONG WITH AN ASPECT RATIO OF 3:1 OR GREATER ARE COUNTED. A NEGATIVE VALUE INDICATES A BLANK COUNT GREATER THAN THE FIBER COUNT FOR THE SAMPLE. THE 95% UPPER CONFIDENCE LIMIT IS CALCULATED AS RECOMMENDED IN THE NIOSH 7400 METHOD, ISSUE 2, 8/15/94. THE SUBJECTIVE COMPONENT OF INTERLABORATORY RELATIVE STANDARD DEVIATION (Sr,s) IS USED IN THIS DETERMINATION. THE ESTIMATED LIMIT OF DETECTION FOR THE METHOD IS 7 FIBERS/SQ MM.

DLD = BELOW THE ESTIMATED LIMIT OF DETECTION FOR THE METHOD

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NIOSH 7400, ISSUE 2
FIBER COUNT ANALYSIS - PAGE 1 OF 2

CLIENT: INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE RESOURCES, LTD. 206 MURRAY STREET BOISE, ID 83703						ANALYSIS DATE: 11-14-07 REPORTING DATE: 11-14-07 RECEIPT DATE: 11-14-07 CLIENT JOB NO.: 3791 PROJECT TITLE: MHAFB/AAI DCMSL PROJECT: IHR4460			
DCM LAB NO.	CLIENT NUMBER	SAMPLE DATE	AIR VOL. (L)	FIBER COUNT	FIELD COUNT	FIBER DENSITY (F/SQ MM)	95% UPPER CONFIDENCE LIMIT (F/mL)	LIMIT OF DETECTION (F/mL)	FIBERS PER mL (F/mL)
-1RR	A-21	11-12-07	1085	5.5	100	6.05	0.006	0.002	0.002
-2RR	A-22	11-12-07	1061	0.0	100	-0.96	0.001	0.003	BLD
-3RR	A-23	11-12-07	1050	3.5	100	3.50	0.004	0.003	BLD
-4RR	A-24	11-12-07	1103	3.0	100	2.87	0.004	0.002	BLD
-5RR	A-25	11-12-07	998	2.0	100	1.59	0.003	0.003	BLD
-6RR	A-26	11-12-07	933	CBR	CBR	CBR	CBR	CBR	CBR
-7RR	A-27	11-12-07	923	2.5	100	2.23	0.004	0.003	BLD
-8RR	A-28	11-12-07	930	2.0	100	1.59	0.003	0.003	BLD
-9RR	A-29	11-12-07	1029	1.0	100	0.32	0.002	0.003	BLD
-10RR	A-30	11-12-07	1016	2.0	100	1.59	0.003	0.003	BLD
-11RR	A-31	11-12-07	1048	0.0	100	-0.96	0.001	0.003	BLD
-12RR	A-32	11-12-07	913	5.0	100	5.41	0.007	0.003	BLD
-13RR	A-33	11-12-07	977	3.0	100	2.87	0.004	0.003	BLD
-14RR	A-34	11-12-07	979	2.0	100	1.59	0.003	0.003	BLD
-15RR	A-35	11-12-07	1030	4.0	100	4.14	0.005	0.003	BLD
-16RR	A-36	11-12-07	1056	1.5	100	0.96	0.003	0.003	BLD
-17RR	A-37	11-12-07	968	4.0	100	4.14	0.005	0.003	BLD
-18RR	A-38	11-12-07	988	1.5	100	0.96	0.003	0.003	BLD
-19RR	A-39	11-12-07	976	3.0	100	2.87	0.004	0.003	BLD
-20RR	A-40	11-12-07	957	3.5	100	3.50	0.005	0.003	BLD
-21RR	BLANK I	11-12-07	0	0.5	100	-	-	-	-
-22RR	BLANK II	11-12-07	0	1.0	100	-	-	-	-

BLANK FIBER COUNT: 0.75

FILTER AREA (SQ MM): 385
FIELD AREA (SQ MM): 0.00785
INTERLABORATORY Sr,s 0.31

ONLY FIBERS GREATER THAN 5um LONG WITH AN ASPECT RATIO OF 3:1 OR GREATER ARE COUNTED. A NEGATIVE VALUE INDICATES A BLANK COUNT GREATER THAN THE FIBER COUNT FOR THE SAMPLE. THE 95% UPPER CONFIDENCE LIMIT IS CALCULATED AS RECOMMENDED IN THE NIOSH 7400 METHOD, ISSUE 2, 8/15/94. THE SUBJECTIVE COMPONENT OF INTERLABORATORY RELATIVE STANDARD DEVIATION (Sr,s) IS USED IN THIS DETERMINATION. THE ESTIMATED LIMIT OF DETECTION FOR THE METHOD IS 7 FIBERS/SQ MM.

DLD = BELOW THE ESTIMATED LIMIT OF DETECTION FOR THE METHOD

BULK ASBESTOS TEST REPORT
PAGE 1 OF 3

CLIENT:
INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE RESOURCES, LTD.
206 MURRAY STREET
BOISE, ID 83703

ANALYSIS DATE:	11-13-07
REPORTING DATE:	11-13-07
RECEIPT DATE:	11-13-07
CLIENT JOB NO.:	3791
PROJECT TITLE:	MHAFB - PHASE VII
DCMSL PROJECT:	IHR4459

PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION BY VISUAL ESTIMATE

DCMSL SAMPLE NUMBER	CLIENT SAMPLE NUMBER	SAMPLE DATE	DESCRIPTION	PERCENT OF SAMPLE	ASBESTOS TYPE	RANGE	%	TOTAL ASBESTOS IN SAMPLE	OTHER FIBROUS CONSTITUENTS	NON-FIBROUS CONSTITUENTS	TOTAL PERCENTAGE IDENTIFIED MATERIALS
-1RR	B-1	11-10-07	A. GREY TRANSITE	100.0%	CHRYSTOITE CROCIDOLITE	[1-5] [1-5]	8.0	8.0	0.0	92.0	100.0
-2RR	B-2	11-10-07	A. GREY CONCRETE	100.0%			ND	ND	0.0	100.0	100.0
-3RR	B-3	11-10-07	A. GREY TRANSITE	100.0%	CHRYSTOITE CROCIDOLITE	[1-5] [1-5]	8.0	8.0	0.0	92.0	100.0
-4RR	B-4	11-10-07	A. GREY TRANSITE	100.0%	CHRYSTOITE CROCIDOLITE	[1-5] [1-5]	8.0	8.0	0.0	92.0	100.0

FOR CALCULATION PURPOSES, TRACE (TR) IS ASSUMED TO BE 0.5%.

(I) - INSEPARABLE LAYERS

ND - NONE DETECTED